

medication-related problems. Input from the pharmacist can help reduce this wasted spending, and more importantly, prevent the needless pain and suffering this spending reflects.

For these reasons, I ask my colleagues to join me in urging the FDA to turn a good idea into a reality and make this labeling change. It is a minor revision that could make a major difference as consumers negotiate the increasingly complex array of medications available without a prescription.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32—RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING AMERICAN AIRMEN

Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. REID, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. MACK, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. ASHCROFT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 32

Whereas during World War II, 168 Allied airmen were captured by the enemy and held as political prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp in Weimar, Germany;

Whereas the captured airmen included 82 Americans, 26 Canadians, 48 Britons, 9 Australians, 2 New Zealanders, and 1 Jamaican;

Whereas the facts and circumstances of their confinement are amply documented in the official records maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration;

Whereas a report from the International Red Cross concerning Stalag Luft III in Sagan, Germany, mentioned 6 American airmen held at Buchenwald, including one whose name does not appear on the lists maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration;

Whereas since the liberation of Buchenwald in 1945 numerous personal memoirs, scholarly books, and articles have been published describing the conditions at the concentration camp;

Whereas this extensive documentation records the extraordinarily inhuman treatment, deprivations, and personal suffering inflicted on the 168 Allied airmen and other inmates at Buchenwald; and

Whereas Allied Governments and veterans organizations outside the United States have granted special recognition to their citizens and servicemembers who were held as prisoners of war in World War II concentration camps: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes and commends the American airmen held as political prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp during World War II for their faithful service, personal bravery, and exceptional fortitude; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing and commending the service, bravery, and fortitude of those airmen.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today, to join with my friend and colleague Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN, in submitting a bill that will give appropriate and well-deserved recognition to a group of World War II veterans who were held as German polit-

ical prisoners at the Nazi concentration camp, Buchenwald. Fittingly, today is Shavout in the Jewish religion. This holiday commemorates the Jews receiving the Torah on Mount Sinai and celebrates their fleeing from Egypt.

First and foremost, I want to thank the original cosponsors of this bill: Senators HELMS, FAIRCLOTH, TORRICELLI, REID of Nevada, SMITH of New Hampshire, SANTORUM, HAGEL, CRAIG, MACK, KOHL, MURKOWSKI, and ASHCROFT.

Mr. President, Congressmen DAVE WELDON and PETER DEUTSCH will be introducing similar legislation later today in the House of Representatives.

These brave airmen were different from other Allied prisoners, because they were held at Buchenwald, a Nazi concentration camp—and therefore not subject to the protections of the Geneva Convention.

The Nazi concentration camps will forever occupy an ignominious place in our human history, and we have long recognized the bravery and daring of many prisoners who fought their Nazi oppressors and struggled to win political and religious freedom.

Tragically, Mr. President, the United States has never formally recognized the service, sacrifice, and bravery of these American airmen while they were held as political prisoners at the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Our bill, which has been endorsed by the American Ex-Prisoners of War and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, would recognize these 82 American airmen and ask that the President issue a proclamation commending their service. Mr. President, I do have a list of the names and whereabouts of these 82 American airmen and I ask unanimous consent that it appear in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIST OF WW II AMERICAN AIRMEN HELD AT BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP

NOT LOCATED

Freeman, E.C.
Hanson, J.T.
Horrigan, R.J.
Scharf, B.T.
Scott, G.W.

DECEASED

Alexander, William
Beck, Levit C.
Crouch, M.E.
Duncan, James H.
Heimerman, L.A.
MacLenahan, J.H.
Mauk, W.E.
Pecus, Steve
Pennel, Sam
Smith, J.W.
Vance, Ira E.
Wilson, P.J.
Zeiser, J.
Chapman, Park
Suddock, D.E.
Horwege, G.L.
Edge, W.L.

STILL LIVING

Bauder, W.F.
Bedford, R.L.
Bowen, C.E.

Brown, R.H.
Carr, F.W.
Chalot, J.A.
Chessir, D.
Coats, B.A.
Cowan, F.K.
Coffman, J.D.
Dauteul, D.F.
Denaro, Joe
Fore, J.W.
Hastin, J.D.
Hilding, R.D.
Hunter, H.F.
Johnson, R.T.
King, Myles A.
Larson, M.E.
Little, B.S.
Ludwig, E.F.
McLaughlin, D.G.
Mitchell, G.E.
Moser, J.F.
Pacha, A.M.
Paxton, S.K.
Powell, W.
Reynolds, N.L.
Richey, G.T. Sr.
Ritter, E.W.
Roberson, C.W.
Ryherd, W.H.
Shearer, D.R.
Straulka, P.A. Jr.
Sypher, L.H.
Thompson, W.A.
Vratney, Frank
Watson, J.P.
Ward, Robert
Williams, W.J.
Zander, A.E.
Phelps, B.F.
Pelletier, A.J.
Friel, Edward J.
Petrich, M.R.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, of the 82 American airmen, there are three from my home State of Arkansas: Mr. William Powell of Bella Vista, Mr. Frank Cowan of Harrison, and Mr. Robert Ward of Springdale.

Before I yield the floor, Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to share the response of two of those Arkansans when they learned that this resolution was being introduced today.

Mr. William Powell said:

The recognition is long overdue. For decades, the Department of Defense and the International Red Cross have stated that there were no military personnel in Buchenwald. Yet as someone who was imprisoned there for 4 months I know of at least 55 other American soldiers who endured the hardships of this camp. Two men even lost lives there. And nearly all suffered diseases later in life because of the treatment they received while held in Buchenwald.

In the late 70s, early 80s, I joined with the other survivors of Buchenwald to push this government to recognize our service. We never wanted any money, we just wanted the United States Government to say, Yes, you were there, and we appreciate what you went through for our country.

I will quote from Mr. Frank Cowan:

It has been a long time coming, but finally our sacrifice will be acknowledged. Unfortunately, many of those who were at Buchenwald have passed on, nevertheless, there are many of us still alive to enjoy this.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues today to join us in support of this important measure so those veterans still living, and the families and friends of those who have passed on, can fully realize the public recognition these brave men so surely deserve.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE BIRTH DEFECTS PREVENTION
ACT OF 1997

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 371

Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 419) to provide surveillance, research, and services aimed at prevention of birth defects, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1997".

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality, directly responsible for one out of every five infant deaths.

(2) Thousands of the 150,000 infants born with a serious birth defect annually face a lifetime of chronic disability and illness.

(3) Birth defects threaten the lives of infants of all racial and ethnic backgrounds. However, some conditions pose excess risks for certain populations. For example, compared to all infants born in the United States, Hispanic-American infants are more likely to be born with anencephaly spina bifida and other neural tube defects and African-American infants are more likely to be born with sickle-cell anemia.

(4) Birth defects can be caused by exposure to environmental hazards, adverse health conditions during pregnancy, or genetic mutations. Prevention efforts are slowed by lack of information about the number and causes of birth defects. Outbreaks of birth defects may go undetected because surveillance and research efforts are underdeveloped and poorly coordinated.

(5) Public awareness strategies, such as programs using folic acid vitamin supplements to prevent spina bifida and alcohol avoidance programs to prevent Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, are essential to prevent the heartache and costs associated with birth defects.

SEC. 2. PROGRAMS REGARDING BIRTH DEFECTS.

Section 317C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-4) is amended to read as follows:

"PROGRAMS REGARDING BIRTH DEFECTS

"SEC. 317C. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall carry out programs—

"(1) to collect, analyze, and make available data on birth defects (in a manner that facilitates compliance with subsection (d)(2)), including data on the causes of such defects and on the incidence and prevalence of such defects;

"(2) to operate at least 5 regional centers for the conduct of applied epidemiological research on the prevention of such defects; and

"(3) to provide information and education to the public on the prevention of such defects.

"(b) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING COLLECTION OF DATA.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a)(1), the Secretary—

"(A) shall collect and analyze data by gender and by racial and ethnic group, including Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, Blacks, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders;

"(B) shall collect data under subparagraph (A) from birth certificates, death certifi-

cates, hospital records, and such other sources as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

"(C) shall encourage States to establish or improve programs for the collection and analysis of epidemiological data on birth defects, and to make the data available.

"(2) NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE.—In carrying out subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Information Clearinghouse on Birth Defects to collect and disseminate to health professionals and the general public information on birth defects, including the prevention of such defects.

"(c) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary may make grants to and enter into contracts with public and nonprofit private entities.

"(2) SUPPLIES AND SERVICES IN LIEU OF AWARD FUNDS.—

"(A) Upon the request of a recipient of an award of a grant or contract under paragraph (1), the Secretary may, subject to subparagraph (B), provide supplies, equipment, and services for the purpose of aiding the recipient in carrying out the purposes for which the award is made and, for such purposes, may detail to the recipient any officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services.

"(B) With respect to a request described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of payments under the award involved by an amount equal to the costs of detailing personnel and the fair market value of any supplies, equipment, or services provided by the Secretary. The Secretary shall, for the payment of expenses incurred in complying with such request, expend the amounts withheld.

"(3) APPLICATION FOR AWARD.—The Secretary may make an award of a grant or contract under paragraph (1) only if an application for the award is submitted to the Secretary and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes for which the award is to be made.

"(d) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of fiscal year 1998 and of every second such year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, a report that, with respect to the preceding 2 fiscal years—

"(1) contains information regarding the incidence and prevalence of birth defects and the extent to which birth defects have contributed to the incidence and prevalence of infant mortality;

"(2) contains information under paragraph (1) that is specific to various racial and ethnic groups (including Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, Blacks, Native Americans, and Asian Americans);

"(3) contains an assessment of the extent to which various approaches of preventing birth defects have been effective;

"(4) describes the activities carried out under this section; and

"(5) contains any recommendations of the Secretary regarding this section.

"(e) APPLICABILITY OF PRIVACY LAWS.—The provisions of this section shall be subject to the requirements of section 552a of title 5, United States Code. All Federal laws relating to the privacy of information shall apply to the data and information that is collected under this section.

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, \$40,000,000 for

fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001."

THE REIGLE-NEAL CLARIFICATION
ACT OF 1997SARBANES (AND D'AMATO)
AMENDMENT NO. 372

Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. SARBANES for himself and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1306) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to clarify the applicability of host State laws to any branch in such State of an out-of-State bank; as follows:

On page 1, beginning on line 4, strike "Clarification" and insert "Amendments".

On page 1, line 7, insert "(a) ACTIVITIES OF BRANCHES OF OUT-OF-STATE BANKS.—" BEFORE "SUBSECTION".

On page 2, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 3, line 2 and insert the following:

"(3) SAVINGS PROVISION.—No provision of this subsection shall be construed as affecting the applicability of—

"(A) any State law of any home State under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of section 44; or

"(B) Federal law to State banks and State bank branches in the home State or the host State.

On page 3, after line 5, add the following:

(b) LAW APPLICABLE TO INTERSTATE BRANCHING OPERATIONS.—Section 5155(f)(1) of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 36(f)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) REVIEW AND REPORT ON ACTIONS BY COMPTROLLER.—The Comptroller of the Currency shall conduct an annual review of the actions it has taken with regard to the applicability of State law to national banks (or their branches) during the preceding year, and shall include in its annual report required under section 333 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 14) the results of the review and the reasons for each such action. The first such review and report after the date of enactment of this subparagraph shall encompass all such actions taken on or after January 1, 1992."

Amend the title to read as follows: "An Act to amend Federal law to clarify the applicability of host State laws to any branch in such State of an out-of-State bank, and for other purposes."

FEINGOLD AMENDMENT NO. 373

Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 1306, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: "Nothing in this act alters the right of states under section 525 of Public Law 96-221."

THE AMERICAN SAMOA
DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1997

AKAKA AMENDMENT NO. 374

Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. AKAKA) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 210) to amend the Organic Act of Guam, the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, and the Compact of Free Association Act, and for other purposes; as follows: